

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

Vol 1 No 065

4 April 1983

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## GENERAL

South-South Conference Opens in Beijing 4 April	A 1
Huan Xiang Previews Meeting	A 1
Third World Official Interviewed	A 1
3 April Press Conference	A 2
Report on Opening Session	A 3
Text of Zhao Ziyang Address	A 4
Zhao Presents Award to IRRI	A 8
Minister of Culture To Visit Asia, Africa	A 8

## UNITED STATES

Further Reports on U.S. House Delegation's Visit	B 1
Leaves Xian for Hangzhou	B 1
Arrives in Shanghai	B 1
Feted in Shanghai	B 1
Leaves Shanghai for Home	B 1
O'Neill Urges Improving Relations	B 2
[RENMIN RIBAO 1 Apr]	
Reportage on Henry Kissinger's Visit 1 April	B 3
Wu Xueqian Meets Kissinger	B 3
Feted in Beijing	B 3

## SOVIET UNION

Andrey Gromyko on Sino-Soviet Consultations	C 1
Agreement With USSR on Student Exchange Program [AFP]	C 1

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Further Reportage on Visit by Egypt's Mubarak	I 1
Ulanhu, Ji Pengfei Greet Mubarak	I 1
Mubarak Lays Wreath	I 1
Zhao, Mubarak Hold Talks	I 1
Further Details	I 2
'Ali Comments on Talks [Cairo]	I 2
Zhao Meets Egyptian Journalists	I 3
Zhao Fetes Mubarak	I 3
Zhao Delivers Banquet Speech	I 4
Mubarak Delivers Dinner Speech [Cairo]	I 5
Mubarak Tours Palace Museum	I 7
Deng Talks With Mubarak	I 7
Hu Yaobang Meets Mubarak	I 8
Mubarak, Zhao Press Conference	I 9
News Conference Proceedings [Cairo]	I 10
Zhao, Ulanhu Attend Reception	I 13
Zhao Meets Egyptian Journalists	I 13
Further Details [Cairo]	I 13
Mubarak Interview	I 15
Mubarak Departs for DPRK	I 15

I. 4 Apr 83

2

CHINA

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Jiangsu CPC Committee Forms New Leadership	0	1
Jiang Qing Followers Sentenced by Shanghai Court	0	1

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

KMT Spy, Accomplices Arrested in Beijing	U	1
Other Captured in Guangzhou	U	1

SOUTH-SOUTH CONFERENCE OPENS IN BEIJING 4 APRIL

## Huan Xiang Previews Meeting

OWO20600 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Shanghai, 1 Apr (XINHUA) -- Huan Xiang, adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, told XINHUA here today that, during the forthcoming South-South cooperation conference in Beijing, the attendants will have full exchanges of views on the course of the Third World's economic development, North-South dialogue, South-South cooperation and other issues. He said that, because of the significance and great urgency of the issues to be discussed, the conference has attracted great attention from all quarters at home and abroad.

Attending the conference will be representatives from Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates), Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, India, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Tanzania, Thailand, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe and China.

Huan Xiang said: The progress achieved by Third World countries in their economic and technical cooperation, or South-South cooperation, since the 1970's is not insignificant, and such cooperation is playing an increasingly important role in promoting these countries' economic development in giving impetus to North-South dialogue and in establishing a new international economic order.

Huan Xiang, 74, is the author of nearly 60 articles on world economics and China's foreign affairs. He said that the purposes of strengthening what is known as South-South cooperation is to promote Third World countries' national economic development and increase their collective self-reliant strength through carrying out economic and technical cooperation on the one hand, and to coordinate their stands and promote North-South dialogue with the aim of reforming the irrational and inequal international economic relations on the other. "However," he said, "North-South dialogue has been going on for several years without achieving any results. One of the objectives of this conference is to discuss how developing countries can continue to push forward North-South dialogues and explore ways and means of further strengthening the cooperation among developing countries."

Huan Xiang, who will represent China as a chairman of the conference, said: In addition to the 30 or so well-known Chinese experts and scholars from economic circles, approximately 40 renowned economists as well as political and state activists from 25 developing countries will also attend the conference.

Huan Xiang said: The conference, which is cosponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Research, will confer on the Philippine International Rice Research Institute the 1982 "Third World Award," which will be accepted by Swaminathan, director of the institute.

Huan Xiang said that Premier Zhao Ziyang will attend the opening ceremony of the conference, preside over the presentation of the award and give a speech.

## Third World Official Interviewed

OWO12107 Beijing XINHUA in English 1404 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA) -- Only by organizing themselves and strengthening their position can Third World countries have a dialogue with the developed countries on an equal footing, Altaf Gauhar, secretary general of the Third World Foundation, said here today. He is one of the organizers of the Beijing conference on South-South cooperation which opens April 4.

Reviewing the progress made over the last few years in South-South cooperation, the secretary general said in an interview with XINHUA that the developing countries have enormous human and natural resources and have the biggest market in the world. The people in the South are already united as they did when they were fighting colonialism, he added.

"Thinkers, peoples and leaders in the South have come to the conclusion that so long as the present economic system remains intact, no fundamental change is possible," Gauhar said. "It is futile to hope that the system remaining intact things will change dramatically and radically and there will be equal distribution of wealth, opportunities and income," he added.

"Before the Arusha Conference," he added, "people in the Third World accepted poverty as their destiny. Now they realize that unless you strengthen your own position you will not be able to get a fair deal from the North," he stressed. "Some industrial countries in the North are trying to deal with the developing countries on a bilateral basis so that they can keep one country satisfied and pacified while splitting the South as a whole and stall the South-North dialogue," he said.

The conference has brought together highly eminent scholars, statesmen and government officials from Asia, Africa and Latin America to review the issues in the fields of development, North-South negotiation and cooperation among the Third World countries, Gauhar said. These experts had examined the issues with great care and thought and done very lucid and penetrating analysis of the problems. He said he expects a breakthrough at the conference in the form of solutions to existing problems.

The conference is unique because it has the active participation of Chinese scholars and is held for the first time in the People's Republic of China, Gauhar said. It is a non-governmental conference with strong support from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Chinese Government. "The inauguration of the conference by Premier Zhao Ziyang shows the importance China attaches to it", he added.

Speaking of the preparations for the conference, he observed that the Chinese hosts have anticipated and thought of every detail, political, academic and logistic. There is no ideological discrimination and scholars from all over the Third World have been invited.

### 3 April Press Conference

OW031236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA) -- Over 60 eminent thinkers and scholars from 26 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are here to take part in the Beijing South-South conference which opens tomorrow to discuss the pressing problems facing the Third World. This was announced here this afternoon at a press conference co-chaired by the two secretaries general of the conference, Altaf Gauhar, of the Third World Foundation, and Zhao Fusan, of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. It is expected that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will inaugurate the conference which will consider issues in the fields of development, negotiations and cooperation among the developing countries.

Gauhar said that the participants are persons of high calibre. They are either well-known scholars who have established themselves with works of merit in certain discipline or competent negotiators and economic specialists who formulated executed and plans in their own countries. [as received]

The conference was jointly sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Third World Foundation. Preparations for the event began last May with the estimated participation of 45 persons. The anticipated number was exceeded, he noted.

Zhao Fusan pointed out that the present conference is of non-governmental nature and much of its work will be devoted to discussing problems arising in the course of cooperation among the developing countries and putting forward proposals to promote such a cause in the days to come. He hoped that the present conference would contribute to the promotion of the cooperation in the South.

The issues are so comprehensive and complicated given the present world economic shakeup that a single meeting as such can not put things in order, Gauhar added. Therefore, it will be followed by a sequence of conferences of this nature. It was announced at the press conference that the second one is planned for 1986. "It is a unique conference," Gauhar said, "since it is the first time for noted scholars from the South to gather together in Beijing to consider these issues in non-governmental capacity. It might produce something unusual."

#### Report on Opening Session

OW040806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- The South-South Conference -- Strategies of Development, Negotiations and Cooperation -- opened in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

The conference was co-sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Studies. Sixty-eight statesmen and scholars from 26 Asian, African and Latin American countries will in the next four days hold discussions and offer suggestions on the most urgent problems facing the Third World countries, the formulation of the development strategies of the developing countries, the strengthening of South-South cooperation and the promotion of North-South negotiations.

Premier Zhao Ziyang attended the inaugural session and made a speech.

The co-chairmen of the conference, Huan Xiang, who is advisor to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Shridath Ramphal, chairman of the Third World Price Committee, also addressed the inaugural session.

Huan Xiang said: "More and more people have come to realize that only through the economic growth of the developing countries will there be economic recovery and political stability for the whole world.

"A policy of 'killing the hen to get the eggs' or 'drying the pond to catch the fish' towards the developing countries will eventually boomerang on the pursuers of such a policy," Huan Xiang said.

"Although the developed countries are sluggish in restructuring the old world economic order, and a few of them even stubbornly refuse to take any move for restructuring, I am confident that we can secure gradual progress in such restructuring provided we persist in struggle."

He said that the levers of international economic forces are still in the hands of a few developed countries, and they have been and are being used to harm the interests of the Third World countries. To change this state of affairs [it] is necessary for us Third World countries to identify the priorities and attain their goal of establishing a new international economic order step by step through serious and earnest negotiations, Huan Xiang said.

He stressed that a most urgent task today is to strengthen South-South cooperation. The under-developed countries vary in their conditions, and their interests do not wholly coincide, but, removal of underdevelopment is in their common interest. So, they have to explore concrete ways for strengthening cooperation in all spheres.

Dr. Ramphal said in his speech: "While the world economy is in the throes of its gravest crisis since the 1930's, threatening the weakest with collapse and even the strongest with massive dislocations, the superpowers, like modern warlords, are frolicking on the margins of apocalypse, or so, at any rate, it seems to most of mankind whose destiny is at risk."

He said the Third World should explore its strengths, correcting its errors, rectifying its weaknesses and reinforcing the integrity of its commitment to a genuine internationalism. "In that way, the Third World will not only help itself but also help the wider world to reach to higher goals," he said. The Beijing conference provides just such an opportunity to serve the inseparable humanity, he added.

He paid tribute to the People's Republic of China for its steady success in development, enlarging the self-respect of the developing world and giving hope to all.

At the request of the Third World Foundation, Premier Zhao Ziyang awarded the 1983 Third World Prize to the Philippines International Rice Research Institute at the session.

Attending today's session were Agha Hasan Abedi, chairman of the Third World Foundation and of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, Altaf Gauhar, secretary-general of the Third World Foundation, and diplomatic envoys and guests from more than 70 Third World countries.

This afternoon, the delegates will begin looking into the strategies of social and economic development of the Third World countries.

#### Text of Zhao Ziyang Address

OW040506 Beijing XINHUA in English 0432 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the inaugural session of the Beijing South-South Conference -- Strategies of Development, Negotiations and Cooperation here this morning.

Messrs. co-chairmen, distinguished guests, Chinese colleagues:

Today, I am most pleased and honored to have this opportunity of inaugurating the Beijing South-South Conference -- Strategies of Development, Negotiations and Cooperation, and presenting the Third World Prize of 1982.

First of all, please allow me, in the name of the Government of the People's Republic of China, to extend our congratulations on the convocation of the symposium and the presentation of the prize, to express our appreciation of the efforts the Third World Foundation has made to this end and to warmly welcome the distinguished guests from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Beijing South-South conference is convened at a time when the world economic situation is extremely grim and the developing countries are seeking ways to cope with it. In recent years, the developed Western countries have been in the grip of the gravest economic crisis since the 1930's. Under its impact the economic growth of the whole world, and the Third World countries in particular, has been seriously hampered. Many countries face stagnation or decline of production, worsening of trade terms, huge deficits in their balance of payments and an imminent foreign debt servicing crisis. This not only adversely affects the economic recovery and growth of the Third World countries, but also aggravates instability and turbulence in the international situation. It constitutes a conspicuous economic and political issue of the world today. It is most timely and meaningful for the Beijing South-South conference to explore and address itself seriously to such important issues as the development strategies of the developing countries, North-South negotiations and South-South cooperation.

The Third World countries have made great headway in their national economic development since the end of World War II. They are now continuing their explorations and summing-up of experience as well as practical endeavours. Their common task is to formulate and implement development strategies in the light of, and suited to, their conditions -- strategies that can activate all positive factors and achieve optimum economic results so as to increase their capability for self-reliance and promote the concerted development of the national economy, science and technology and the society as a whole. Of course, conditions vary from country to country. Development strategy suited to one country may not necessarily be suitable to another. Each country should take its road independently in the light of its own characteristics and strong points. However, as a Chinese saying goes, "Rocks from other hills may serve to polish the jade of this mountain." We will definitely be enlightened by and benefit from exchanges of experience and mutual consultations.

The attainment of the goals of the Third World countries' development strategies depends not only on domestic factors but on certain necessary external conditions as well. Above all, it calls for the fundamental restructuring of the unjust and inequitable old international economic order. Indisputable facts and statistics show that the developing countries are the immediate victims of the old international economic order and that the current world economic crisis has imposed an even heavier burden on them. It is obvious that the struggle of the developing countries to expand their national economies must be closely integrated with the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

This is a most arduous struggle. The superpowers either stubbornly reject the idea of restructuring the old international economic order or take an indifferent attitude towards it. Therefore, it becomes all the more necessary for us Third World countries to strengthen our unity and cooperation and carry on unremitting struggles. The establishment of the new international economic order is a historic task of the Third World countries and an essential condition for the development of national economies and the consolidation of political independence. China is ready to join other Third World countries in uniting with all the developed countries willing to improve North-South relations for a common endeavour to bring into effect the declaration and programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order, the charter of economic rights and duties of states and the international development strategy for the third international development decade adopted by the United Nations.

Global negotiations are desirable for reaching a comprehensive and overall settlement of the problems existing between the North and the South and a good means for establishing a new international economic order. They are especially necessary in the present world economic situation. The Third World countries have done a great deal towards this end, and the parties concerned have carried out repeated consultations.

We fully support the efforts to increase consultations between the developing countries and the developed countries in a joint endeavour to remove the obstacles and launch the global negotiations.

Plagued by grave economic difficulties, the developing countries, and especially the least developed countries, are now confronted with some urgent problems calling for solution. We consider it necessary to link, properly and closely, the long-term task of establishing a new international economic order with the solution of these current urgent problems. It is desirable for the Third World countries to put forward some urgent and feasible projects through full consultations in the spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences and coordinate their actions in various forms of North-South negotiations.

The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit held recently has adopted the economic declaration, declaration on collective self-reliance among non-aligned and other developing countries and the action programme for economic cooperation and put forward many important proposals. All this is of positive significance to the promotion of North-South negotiations and strengthening of South-South cooperation. The sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be held in Belgrade in June this year will be an important session for North-South dialogue in recent years. We hope that the major developed countries concerned will take a constructive attitude and make the session a fruitful one.

We are glad to note that some progress has been made in the economic and technical cooperation among Third World countries. Various regional and specialized economic organizations have grown in strength, trade exchanges have been on the increase, and cooperation in the fields of energy, financing, labour service as well as joint ventures and technical services has expanded. We are also pleased to note that many suggestions put forward by Third World countries for strengthening South-South cooperation have gradually been substantiated and made more specific, suggestions with regard to global and regional arrangements as well as cooperation in the fields of tariff, trade, money and finance, technology transfer, industrial and agricultural production.

People have come to see more and more clearly the importance of South-South cooperation. The Third World is vast in area and rich in natural resources. Quite a few of the Third World countries have acquired fair industrial, scientific and technical capabilities. What is more important, they had a similar lot in the past and are now faced with similar problems. Thus, their cooperation has from the outset embodied the principle of equality and justice and has been characterized by mutual help and mutual benefit. Therefore, South-South cooperation will increasingly demonstrate its great vitality. It has a bright prospect. Strengthened South-South cooperation will help the Third World countries to enhance their economic capabilities, strengthen their position in North-South negotiations and play a great, strategic role in breaking up the old international economic order and establishing a new one.

China is a developing socialist country belonging to the Third World. The Chinese Government has unswervingly taken as the cornerstone of its foreign policy the strengthening of unity and cooperation with other Third World countries. The Chinese people and other Third World peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggles.

The Chinese Government values and supports South-South cooperation and strives to strengthen its economic and technical cooperation with other Third World countries. During my tour of 11 African countries not long ago, I stated that the Chinese Government is ready to work to explore ways and means to develop its economic and technical cooperation with African countries on the principles of "equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievement of common progress." These principles also apply to China's cooperation with the developing countries in Asia, Latin America and other regions. China is ready to contribute more to South-South cooperation along with its steady advance in socialist modernization.

In order to gradually promote South-South cooperation, many Third World countries have advocated the principle of "the poor helping the poor" so that all the participants will benefit from the cooperation while efforts will be made to look after the special difficulties of the least developed countries. We appreciate this principle very much. I am fully confident that, so long as we proceed along this line, South-South cooperation will develop daily and yield fruitful results.

All the participants here are celebrated scholars and experts with rich experience in the field of economic development and cooperation in the Third World. This conference will provide you with a forum for an exchange of views and experience. I believe that with your active participation, valuable views and proposals will be put forward. I sincerely wish the conference a complete success.

Messrs, co-chairmen, distinguished guests, Chinese colleagues: I now perform with pleasure the honourable mission entrusted to me by the Third World Foundation of conferring the Third World Prize for 1982 on the Philippines International Rice Research Institute.

Since it was set up in 1960, the Philippines International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has attained a series of major scientific achievements and won high prestige in the Third World. This institute has developed many good rice strains to help developing countries increase rice yield and improve its quality.

These strains not only can increase the yield markedly, but also can resist plant diseases and insect pests, shorten the maturing period and save water. The institute has made important advances in rice genetics, physiology, soil science, etc. Its achievements have been spread far and wide in the Third World.

IRRI has provided valuable experience for cooperation among Third World countries in agriculture, food, science and technology. It is rightly chosen by the Third World Foundation to be awarded the Third World Prize for 1982. IRRI fully deserves the prize. Please allow me to extend my warm congratulations and high tribute to Dr. Swaminathan, director-general of the institute, and through him to all the scientists, experts and workers at the institute. I wish them still greater successes and contributions to the Third World in the days to come. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to IRRI for its friendly cooperation with the organizations concerned in China. I hope such cooperation will develop further. Finally, I suggest that we give a standing ovation to IRRI.

#### Zhao Presents Award to IRRI

OW040741 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, at the request of the Third World Foundation, presented the "Third World Prize" for 1982 to the Philippines International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) at the inaugural session of the Beijing South-South conference here this morning. Zhao Ziyang presented the prize to Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, director general of IRRI. The prize consists of 100,000 U.S. dollars, a citation and a rectangular plaque.

Receiving the prize, Dr. Swaminathan expressed his gratitude to the Third World Foundation and to the Chinese Government for its close cooperation with IRRI. He said his institute would continue to work for higher and more stable rice production.

#### MINISTER OF CULTURE TO VISIT ASIA, AFRICA

OW041410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- A five-member Chinese cultural delegation headed by Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, is scheduled to leave on April 6 for Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, Oman and Pakistan at the invitation of the governments of these countries. During the visit, the Chinese delegation will discuss with the cultural departments of these countries the way to further develop cultural exchange and cooperation.

Zhu Muzhi told XINHUA that he hopes that cultural cooperation among the Third World countries would be strengthened and grow along with the economic cooperation. The five countries he is going to visit, he said, have a long-standing friendship with China, rich cultural traditions, and are all confronted with the common task of developing national culture.

The minister said that China, in its modernization drive, should enhance its cultural work and learn from the outstanding culture of foreign countries. International cultural exchanges will promote the cultural development of various countries and strengthen mutual understanding and friendship among people of different countries, he said.

FURTHER REPORTS ON U.S. HOUSE DELEGATION'S VISIT

Leaves Xian for Hangzhou

HK010525 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives delegation led by Thomas P. O'Neill Jr left Xian for Hangzhou this morning at the end of its visit to Shaanxi. The delegation was accompanied by NPC Standing Committee Deputy Secretary General Zeng Tao and his wife. Yesterday the delegation visited well-known cultural sites in Xian. In the evening O'Neill and his wife, accompanied by provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Chang Lifu, watched a performance given by the provincial song and dance troupe. Chang Lifu, (Li Jide) and Wei Mingzhong saw the delegation off at the airport.

Arrives in Shanghai

OW011609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Shanghai, April 1 (XINHUA) -- The delegation from the U.S. House of Representative led by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. arrived in Shanghai from Hangzhou by train this evening. While in Hangzhou, they cruised on the West Lake and visited the Hangzhou silk tapestry factory. In the afternoon, they were guests of honor at a banquet hosted by the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Speaker O'Neill and the other U.S. congressmen arrived in Hangzhou from Xian by air this morning.

The visitors will cruise on the Huangpu River in Shanghai tomorrow, and hear a case at the Changning District People's Court.

Feted in Shanghai

OW021652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Shanghai, April 2 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress gave a banquet here this evening for the delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives led by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, and Speaker O'Neill proposed toasts at the banquet.

This morning, the U.S. guests cruised on the Huangpu River. This afternoon, several delegation members heard a criminal case at the Changning District People's Court. The guests will visit the Hongqiao people's commune, and will leave for Singapore.

Leaves Shanghai for Home

OW031400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1348 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Shanghai, April 3 (XINHUA) -- Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, said here today that "there is only one China. It is perfectly truthful. Let the Chinese people settle their problems."

He said this is an exclusive interview before the delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives he is leading left here for home this afternoon after concluding a 8-day visit to China.

Mr O'Neill said that he would go home "with the idea of knowing the seriousness of the problems" affecting the relations between the United States and China. He said that the American congressmen were not aware of the situation that exists between China's mainland and Taiwan as well as the high feelings of the Chinese leaders and people toward the reunification of their country. "They will be aware of this in the future," he said.

He said that he would tell his colleagues in the Congress, when he went back, about his ideas on the current situation of the relations between the United States and China and also the Chinese ideas on the major problems concerning the relations between the two countries.

He said that after visiting Beijing, Xian, Hangzhou and Shanghai, his delegation had a better understanding of China's efforts for modernization. China has made tremendous progress over the past few years, he said.

The American guests were seen off at the Shanghai airport by Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and his wife, as well as Zhang Chengzong, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

At the dinner given by the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee yesterday evening, Mr O'Neill said that "the Shanghai Communique established the basis for renewed contacts and cooperation between our two peoples after more than two decades of estrangement." It also began, he said, the process of the development of Sino-American relations. He also expressed the hope that the two countries would continue to develop their economic and technical cooperation and to promote exchange of personnel.

#### O'Neill Urges Improving Relations

HK040406 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 83 p 4

[Report: "After Talks With Chinese Leaders, U.S. House of Representatives Speaker Says Improving Sino-U.S. Relations Is an Urgent Task for U.S. Government and Congress; Washington Has To Correct Its Mistakes in Its China Policies"]

[Text] In talking with American reporters during his recent visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, said that his talks with the Chinese leaders were very helpful and the talks had helped him to better understand some problems. He thought that Washington's policy toward China had always been "mistaken" and that even now there are still many "serious misunderstandings." He said: "Our government must regard maintaining close ties between China and the United States as one of the issues that must be given first priority."

O'Neill said that the "concern for the Taiwan issue" shown by the Chinese people "has surprised us" and that the U.S. Congress did not have the least idea about Beijing's concern over Taiwan. Some people in the United States are more concerned about domestic issues such as unemployment rather than foreign affairs issues. "Before we came here (to Beijing), we did not know that the Chinese Government had adopted such a strong attitude toward the Taiwan issue." "In coming here, we seek to find ways to facilitate a better understanding between us, for we know that there is something wrong in our policies."

He said that the U.S. Government's policy related to Sino-U.S. relations has "always been mistaken."

O'Neill said that when he was holding "frank" talks with Chinese leaders, he said: "Now we really understand these problems. We are aware that, as a matter of fact, our relations have continued to worsen. We want to change this situation." We expressed the view that this "has strengthened our belief that we will do our best to promote the development of close ties between the United States and China."

1. 4 Apr 83

B 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

O'Neill expressed his desire to report in detail on his talks in China to the U.S. Congress after he finishes his visit to China. He said that in Congress, "we will make efforts to discuss the reality that the two big countries -- China and the United States -- must maintain their unity" and that maintaining close ties with China "must be included in the list of priority tasks for the U.S. Government and Congress."

REPORTAGE ON HENRY KISSINGER'S VISIT 1 APRIL

Wu Xueqian Meets Kissinger

OW011904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1420 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met at the state guest house here this afternoon with former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger.

Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen was present at the meeting.

Feted in Beijing

OW011908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA) -- Wang Guangying, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Everbright Industrial Corporation, gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening for former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger and his assistant Ronald Dollin.

Kissinger arrived here at noon today at the invitation of Wang Guangying.

The Everbright Industrial Corporation is a non-governmental company to be set up in Hong Kong.

Present at the banquet were Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Zhu Qizhen, assistant foreign minister, and Shu Zhiqing, leader of Everbright Industrial Corporation.

Also present were Authur W. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China, and Melvin W. Searls, U.S. counsellor for commercial affairs.

Dr Kissinger will leave here for home via Japan tomorrow morning.

I. 4 Apr 83

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOVIET UNION

C 1

ANDREY GROMYKO ON SINO-SOVIET CONSULTATIONS

OW021454 Beijing XINHUA in English 1415 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, April 2 (XINHUA) -- Andrey Gromyko, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Soviet Union touched on the issue of Sino-Soviet consultations at a press conference here today.

Answering a question raised by an Indian reporter, he said Soviet Union and China have resumed consultations. He added many questions are subject to the consultations, which have not yet progressed to where one can make certain conclusions, still less conclusions on major problems.

He said the two sides agreed to continue the consultations, and generally speaking, the consultations are conducted in a normal atmosphere. He added it is nice consultations have resumed and will continue.

"As to what will come up next, we will see in the future," he said. "We stand for a normalized relation," he added.

AGREEMENT WITH USSR ON STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM

OW011850 Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (AFP) -- China and the Soviet Union have decided to go ahead with a student exchange program, thus furthering their policy of rapprochement begun last year.

An official spokesman here said today that the two countries had agreed in principle on a 10-student exchange program at the second round of their just ended normalization talks in Moscow.

Both countries respectively recalled all their students when their feud broke out in the 1960's.

The Chinese spokesman gave no starting date for the program, saying only that "specific matters will be handled through consultations by the departments concerned of the two countries."

Still, it seems probable that Soviet exchange students would arrive in China at the beginning of the school year next autumn.

Sino-Soviet normalization talks were renewed in Beijing last October after a 3-year break.

Save for the student exchange program, nothing concrete seems to have come out of the talks officially termed "consultations."

However, the two countries have renewed their 1983 trade agreement totalling \$800 million or three times last year's volume.

In the fields of culture and sports, a number of exchanges have taken place including an invitation to Soviet tourist officials to attend the recent Beijing international tourism conference.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY EGYPT'S MUBARAK

## Ulanhu, Ji Pengfei Greet Mubarak

OW020310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government gave a ceremony to welcome Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People this morning. The plaza today flew the national flags of China and Egypt.

About 9:00 hours, the Egyptian guests drove to the plaza in the company of Cui Yueli, minister of public health and health of the reception committee. Premier Zhao Ziyang cordially shook hands with president and Mrs Mubarak. Chinese children presented them bouquets.

The premier introduced to the visitors Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ji Pengfei, state councillor, and his wife Xu Hanbin, Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs, and Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery.

The ceremony began with the band playing the national anthems of Egypt and China. President Mubarak, accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, reviewed a guard of honor made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Then, President and Mrs Mubarak went round to meet the welcoming crowd. More than 200 children waved garlands and cheered to the distinguished Egyptian guests from afar. President and Mrs Mubarak waved back in acknowledgement.

## Mubarak Lays Wreath

OW021048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mrs Mubarak and their party laid a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes at the Tiananmen Square here this afternoon in the company of Chinese Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli.

## Zhao, Mubarak Hold Talks

OW020750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today he believes that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to China will exert far-reaching influence on the further development of friendship and cooperation between China and Egypt. He said this at a meeting with the Egyptian president, Mrs Mubarak and their party in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Zhao Ziyang noted that President Mubarak was the first head of state of Egypt ever to visit China. "Your visit is a great event in the annals of China-Egypt relations, which brings great pleasure to the Chinese people," he said.

President Mubarak said the close relationship between Egypt and China has a solid foundation, which is their ancient civilization.

Chinese leaders Ulanhu, Ji Pengfei and Wu Xueqian were among those present. After the meeting, Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Mubarak had a private talk.

At the same time, talks were held respectively between Wu Xueqian, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, and between Lin Hujia, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery, and Yusuf Wali, Egyptian minister of state for agriculture and food sufficiency.

#### Further Details

OW021250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang continued talks with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak here this afternoon. Chinese sources said that the talks preceded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and achieved fruitful results.

The Chinese and Egyptian leaders expressed satisfaction over the development of bilateral relations in various aspects and agreed to make efforts to enhance the friendly cooperation in the economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technological fields. The two sides reached agreement on the signing of a scientific and technological cooperation agreement, instruments on scientific and technological cooperation and agricultural items, and a trade protocol for 1983 between the two governments. The two leaders agreed that Egypt will set up a consulate general in Shanghai.

Zhao Ziyang and Mubarak fully exchanged views on international issues of common interest. They had unanimous or very similar views on many important international issues.

Taking parts in the talks on the Egyptian side were Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs; Yusuf Wali, minister of state for agriculture and food sufficiency; 'Izz ad-Din Ahmad Mukhtar, secretary general of the presidency; and Umar A. Sharaf, Egyptian ambassador to China. On the Chinese side were Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; and Ding Guoyu, Chinese ambassador to Egypt.

#### 'Ali Comments on Talks

NC021441 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Kamal Hasan 'Ali made the following statement to the radio team in Beijing:

[Begin recording] There was a meeting this morning between President Husni Mubarak and Premier Zhao Ziyang. The talks dealt with the political situation in the Middle East, the Lebanese problem, the Palestinian problem and the Iraq-Iran war. They also dealt with the situation in Kampuchea.

In addition, the talks covered bilateral relations. In this sphere, there was a review of topics of mutual interest, be they in the field of economic cooperation or in the field of scientific and technical research.

I can say that there was a complete identity of views on political topics. An economic agreement between the two countries will be signed the day after tomorrow. A protocol on technical cooperation and scientific research cooperation will also be signed. The protocol aims at promoting agriculture in Egypt based on experiments conducted in China on some kinds of cereals, especially rice. There is also cooperation in some technical research. There were also talks on military matters. As is known, Egypt and China are cooperating in this field.

1. 4 Apr 83

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

[Question] Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, perhaps you can comment on China's current stand toward the Egyptian peace activities and efforts? Official China fully supports the Egyptian steps for establishing a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. Through this meeting, what steps can China take to support the Egyptian political stand?

[Answer] As you know, world support, especially from the great powers -- and China undoubtedly is a big power -- promotes the efforts for a settlement, whether from the angle of China's relations with the United States or from the angle of its relations with all the states of the area. [sentence as heard] China also has relations with the PLO, which is a party to which attention must be paid. Naturally, this support of the Egyptian policy's viewpoint on the course of peace undoubtedly gives a new impetus to the Egyptian momentum. [end recording]

Zhao Meets Egyptian Journalists

OW021332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that China will join the Egyptian people and other Arab and Palestinian people in their efforts to promote an all-round, fair and just solution to Middle East issues. Zhao Ziyang made these remarks when he met with Egyptian journalists who are here to cover President Mubarak's China visit.

When asked his position on Middle East situation during his talks with President Mubarak, Zhao Ziyang said: "China and Egypt share the basis objective in seeking peace in Middle East. Both of us advocate an all-round fair and just solution to the Middle East issues and agree that the national rights of the Palestinian people be restored."

Zhao Ziyang spoke highly of President Mubarak's efforts to develop the China-Egypt relations. He said: "The Egyptian president has made tremendous and precious contributions to the constant development of the bilateral relations for many years. Prior to his departure for China, President Mubarak personally chose the site for an international conference hall to be built in Cairo." The premier said that the two sides will make joint efforts to speed up the construction of this project.

Zhao Ziyang thanked Egyptian journalists for their efforts to promote friendship between the two peoples and cooperation between the two countries.

Zhao Fetes Mubarak

OW021403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1334 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today joined in demanding a fair and just solution to the Middle East issue, closer cooperation among Third World countries and the establishment of a new international economic order.

In their toasts at the banquet by the Chinese premier for Egyptian President and Mrs Mubarak and other distinguished Egyptian guests, the two leaders also spoke highly of the friendship and cooperation between China and Egypt and expressed the belief that President Mubarak's visit to China would elevate Sino-Egyptian relations to a new height.

The banquet was held in the banqueting hall of the Great Hall of the People where the national flags of China and Egypt were hung and was decorated with evergreen trees and fresh flowers.

Present at the banquet were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ji Pengfei, state councillor, Qian Changzhao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and leading members of other government departments.

#### Zhao Delivers Banquet Speech

NC022054 Beijing in Arabic to the Arab World 1830 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Council of State Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech at banquet given in honor of Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in Beijing on 2 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Mrs Mubarak, honorable guests, friends and dear comrades: It greatly pleases us that President Husni Mubarak and Mrs Mubarak are paying an official cordial visit to our country in these beautiful days of our bright sunny spring. President Mubarak, who had twice visited China, in an old well-known friend of the Chinese people. Allow me to express on behalf of the Chinese Government and people our warm welcome of His Excellency President Mubarak, Mrs Mubarak and our other honorable Egyptian guests.

At this happy moment I cannot but recall the days which my colleagues and I had spent on a friendly visit to Egypt last December, where we saw the world famous antiquities. This was not all, but we felt from closeup that the Egyptian people, who are working hard and constantly to promote their national economy, to develop their national culture and for a better future, have realized great achievements. All this left deep impressions on us.

During the visit, I had fruitful talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak concerning the Middle East question and other international questions of mutual interest as well as on the development of Chinese-Egyptian relations.

This morning I exchanged views in detail with his excellency over the developments and changes in the situation since that visit.

We record our admiration of the policy of independence and nonalignment followed by the Egyptian Government. We highly appreciate the Egyptian Government's efforts in the Nonaligned Movement, in international affairs, in supporting justice, opposing aggression and in supporting the struggle of both the Afghan and the Kampuchean peoples.

In Middle Eastern affairs, the Egyptian Government adheres to opposing the Israeli expansionist policy and to supporting the Palestinian's struggle for regaining their legitimate rights. We express our appreciation and admiration of this.

The Middle East developments always raise the interest of the peace-loving peoples who believe in justice in the world. Begin's authorities are stubbornly clinging to their aggressive stance and are (?disregarding) the Arab countries, thus creating a situation in the Middle East that has been fraught with tension and disturbances for a long time. These authorities are stalling in withdrawing their forces from Lebanon without any justification. They are continuing to establish new settlements on the West Bank, thus placing many obstacles in the way of a solution to the Middle East question.

The PRC Government and people strongly denounce Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and stand firmly by the just struggle that the Arab people, including the Palestinian people, are waging to regain their usurped land and their national rights. The PRC firmly supports the Arab people's choice of a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East question.

1. 4 Apr 83

I 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

The PRC strongly supports their efforts to (enhance) their solidarity and unify their ranks. We have noted with satisfaction that the Arab countries are increasingly joining hands to unify their efforts to strengthen themselves.

The Arab people, including the Palestinian people, who possess glorious traditions of struggle by their adherence to unity and persistence in the struggle, can inevitably defeat the Israeli aggression and expansion and achieve their national sublime goals.

Friends and comrades, the Third World countries are currently facing common task represented in the work to develop their national economies and consolidate political independence through economic independence. In the past few years, the Third World countries began to gradually realize that a new international economic order must be established aimed at strengthening South-South cooperation and boosting the North-South dialogue. The Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference emphasized the extreme importance of the developing countries depending on their own collective strength. The Third World countries are characterized by their extensive areas, enormous population and abundant resources. These countries have acquired considerable experience in the course of building their economies and have made some technological progress. South-South cooperation promises huge vistas. As a developing and socialist country, the PRC desires to strengthen economic and technological cooperation with all the Third World countries on the basis of equality and mutual interest and concentration on practical results, diversification of forms of cooperation and common development.

The Chinese people will continue to work together with the Arab people, including the Egyptian people, and other Third World peoples, to reform the old and to establish a new international economic order.

Mr President, history is the best witness of the existing friendship between the Chinese and Egyptian peoples and of the cordial relations between the two countries.

Although there were continuous changes in the international situation during the past 27 years since diplomatic relations were established between the PRC and Egypt, the friendship between our two peoples and the cordial cooperation between the two countries continued to progress constantly on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This is compatible not only with our two countries' basic interests and with our two peoples' mutual desire but also serves the questions of peace, namely safeguarding world peace and pushing the wheel of mankind's progress.

We are confident that this visit, which His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak is paying to the PRC, will certainly raise the cordial cooperative relations between the PRC and Egypt to a new level and will present a new contribution to the growth and development of the friendship between the two peoples.

I propose now a toast for the development of friendship between the Chinese and Egyptian peoples and the cordial cooperative relations between the two countries with the passage of time; a toast for Egypt's prosperity and its people's happiness; a toast for the health of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife; a toast for the various honorable Egyptian guests and a toast for the health of friends and comrades present.

Mubarak Delivers Dinner Speech

NC021622 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1127 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at dinner banquet given in his honor by PRC Council of State Premier Zhao Ziyang in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on April -- live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful. My dear friend, Zhao Ziyang, dear friends:

I. 4 Apr 83

I 6

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Once again we are delighted to visit your ancient country and to meet with the friendly Chinese people, who have a great wealth of civilization and who have had a unique ability to offer of themselves to mankind throughout the phases of history and who have the ability to adhere scrupulously to sublime principles and noble values as well as to noble objectives and to the belief that man's mission centers on setting up a world characterized by peace, freedom and justice.

I am delighted to express to you, and through you to the noble Chinese people, our gratitude for the hospitality which we have been accorded for the third time and for the sincere words which you have addressed to Egypt and its people; who have been proud of your friendship and of your brotherhood throughout the ages. Our people are proud of belonging, together with you, to the vanguard of human civilization. Our ancient ancestors found their way to the roots of modern mankind and they set up a society in which man, for the first time, attained the concept of sharing work, writing, agriculture, metalworking and the mysteries of the cosmos and of space. Thus, the two peoples have participated in planting the roots of contemporary civilization. They also singled themselves among the societies that emerged following this epoch due to their ability to preserve the unity of national soil and the coherence of the social structure. Thus, Egypt and China stayed within the same geographical borders for well over 7,000 years.

Therefore, it is no surprise that these two peoples should now meet on the path of brotherly cooperation and close collaboration among the peoples of the Third World. These peoples are struggling for a better life for individuals and groups. In this life, the features of exploitation and domination will disappear. Security, stability and prosperity will also spread.

We were delighted to receive dear friend Zhao Ziyang in Cairo around the end of last year and hold discussions with him from the premise of holstering the march of the Third World countries that are participating in the confrontation against the challengers of growth and development. The Third World countries also insist on catching up with the bandwagon of the enormous scientific and technological progress which was achieved in the last quarter of a century and on laying down new political and economic foundations for the international system. The present system is the offshoot of unjust conditions in whose formation the vast majority of the world's population has not participated.

The discussions that we held with you in Cairo and in Beijing have resulted in an agreement in our viewpoints in several international issues. First among these issues are the importance of solidarity among the Third World peoples, the need for consolidating liaison and cooperation among them, attaching greater importance to the North-South dialogue, checking the attempts at foreign interference and at colonialist hegemony and enabling the peoples who are still suffering from sinful foreign occupation and exploitation to recover their legitimate and just rights and to express their distinguished will as well as their independent will.

We appreciate your agreement with us on the need to complete the steps taken toward a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and on beginning to settle the Palestinian issue in a just way that will ensure the Palestinian people their right to determine their own fate and to set up their national entity [wa iqamati kayanihi ak-watani 'aia ardihi] and that will ensure all the area's peoples their right to a secure and stable life. It is imperative that tangible steps be taken in this direction within the next few weeks if all the parties are truly concerned with the achievement of peace and with bringing about the great historical reconciliation, and if they are conscious of the dangers posed by the continuation of the atmosphere of tension, anxiety and fear.

On the other hand, you have joined with us in calling for the need to immediately end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon to enable the fraternal Lebanese people to surmount the ordeal that has been imposed on them through no fault of their own, and to enable them to play their role in spreading civilization and in building and construction.

You also see the dangers stemming from the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war -- not only for the peoples of the Gulf area but also for security and stability in West Asia

1. 4 Apr 83

I 7

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

You appreciate that the sound course is to proceed toward the future with all the hope it involves, instead of delving in the past and its negativities and sensitivities. On the other hand, and following your African tour, you have felt the pressing need for a stern international stand against the schemes of the racist minority in South Africa and against the conspiracies which this minority concocts against the struggling Namibian people and against the fraternal confrontation states which are exposed to aggression, pressure and terrorism just because they support the rights of our brothers in the south of the glorious continent.

Friends, our faith in the strength of the close relationship between the two countries and the two peoples becomes more entrenched daily. This faith prompts us to exert continuous efforts to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation in all domains.

There can be no doubt that the discussions taking place during this visit will be another step along the path of increased solidarity and creative interaction.

Allow me to invite you all to stand up, my friends, to greet our cherished friend, Zhao Ziyang, the Council of State premier, to greet all the sons of the great people of China and for the immortal friendship between our two struggling peoples. Peace be with you. [applause]

#### Mubarak Tours Palace Museum

OW030334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0320 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA) -- Two great ancient civilizations looked vis-a-vis each other as Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak toured the world-renowned Palace Museum in the Chinese capital here this morning.

Taking time out of his packed schedule on his current visit to China, President Mubarak admired the old Forbidden City, first built 560 years ago, with its rich collection of treasures, some of which dated back several thousand years. The president said both China and Egypt can pride themselves on their great civilizations and their continuous existence as integrated states for 7,000 years. Showing keen interest in the ensemble of palace buildings covering a total space of 720,000 square meters, the Egyptian president smiled from time to time as interesting episodes about the former palace of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) were told by Shan Shiyuan, deputy curator of the museum.

President Mubarak, in a striped suit and dark coat, looked in excellent health and high spirits. He waved occasionally to the Sunday crowds that were all over the place as he and the other distinguished Egyptian guests walked through the main halls, courtyards and gardens which rank among the finest examples of Chinese architectural art.

Cui Yueli, chairman of the reception committee, accompanied the guests on the tour. Mrs Mubarak visited a musical instruments factory this morning. The Egyptian president is scheduled today to meet Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, and Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and give a press conference together with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

#### Deng Talks With Mubarak

OW030732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party stressed today that settlement of the Middle East problem hinges on the unity of the Arab world and expressed the hope that Egypt will play a greater role in strengthening Arab unity. He made the statement in his talks with the visiting Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Mubarak told Deng that the Arab states were closing their ranks and Egypt was determined to improve its relations with the other Arab countries.

I. 4 Apr 83

I 8

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Deng Xiaoping and Mubarak first met in 1980 in Beijing. Both were very happy today when they met again in the Great Hall of the People. They clasped each other's hands, and exchanged warm greetings.

Deng Xiaoping told Mubarak: "You are warmly welcome as the first Egyptian president to visit China." He recalled that relations between China and Egypt had always been cordial ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations over two decades ago. President Mubarak said: "The peoples of Egypt and China enjoy a time-honored fraternal sentiments and the friendship and cooperation between our two countries have developed continuously."

It is learned that the two leaders also exchanged views on issues on mutual interest and they both expressed the wish for further development of the Sino-Egyptian relations.

Deng gave a luncheon for the Egyptian guests after the meeting. Present were Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, Yusuf Wali, minister of state for agriculture and food sufficiency, Muhammad Muhammad Atiyah, health advisor to the president, 'Izz ad-din Ahmad Mukhtar, secretary general of the presidency, Usamah al-Baz, director of the political office of the president and Umar A. Sharaf, Egyptian ambassador to China. Also present on the Chinese side were Wu Xueqian, Cui Yueli, Wen Yezhan and Ding Guoyu.

#### Hu Yaobang Meets Mubarak

OW031112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said today that one of the major tasks for the Third World countries is to develop their own economy so that economic independence could help to safeguard and consolidate political independence. He said this during a meeting with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak here this afternoon.

Hu Yaobang said China's economic situation has turned for the better year by year thanks to the policies taken in recent years to readjust and develop the economy. Hu Yaobang stressed that China has adhered to the principle of self-reliance in its economic development, and taken a positive attitude in developing economic cooperation with other countries. China will further promote its economic cooperation with Egypt, he added.

President Mubarak told Hu Yaobang that Egypt is also working for the development of its own economy, especially its agriculture. He said Egypt is ready to make new efforts to develop its friendship and cooperation with China.

The two leaders met at the Great Hall of the People.

Hu Yaobang said that he was glad to meet the Egyptian president. Speaking on the relations between China and Egypt, Hu Yaobang said that in the turbulent, changing international situation, China and Egypt have shared weal and woe, and in the cause of building each other's country, the two peoples support and learn from each other. He expressed the conviction that the current visit to China by the Egyptian President would propel Sino-Egyptian friendship forward to a higher stage.

Referring to his visits to China and his meetings with Chinese leaders, the Egyptian president said, he had been accorded a sincere and friendly reception each time he came to China.

I. 4 Apr 83

I 9

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MISSILE EAST & AFRICA

This showed the relations between them were excellent and such relations were developing all the time, he said.

He said the cooperation between Egypt and China has been going on smoothly, the two countries supported each other in international affairs and their relations were solid and lasting.

Mubarak, Zhao Press Conference

OW031408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1355 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Mubarak said today his talks with Chinese leaders are very useful and will contribute to Egypt's friendly cooperation with China.

At a press conference he gave together with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Mubarak said they discussed the present international situation and came to the conclusion that world peace and security must be strengthened. "Egyptian-Chinese friendship is our established policy," Mubarak said. "Egypt is the first Arab country to recognize the People's Republic of China, economic cooperation has been growing ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries." "Our visit has deepened our understanding of China's achievements in various fields," he said. "We will spare no efforts in developing relations between our two countries. Both sides agree to increase contacts and consultations. We expect our Chinese friends to make frequent visits to Cairo," he added.

Referring to the prospects for economic and cultural cooperation between Egypt and China, Mubarak said several agreements on scientific and technical cooperation, agriculture and trade had been signed and they will push forward friendly cooperation between the two countries. The volume of trade between the two countries has reached 184 million U.S. dollars, Mubarak said. The Chinese minister of culture is going to visit Cairo soon to discuss cultural exchange with his Egyptian counterpart. Bilateral relations are also developing in other fields. All of these will benefit the two peoples, he said.

An Egyptian journalist asked what effect the talks between the two leaders would have on peace in the Middle East. Zhao Ziyang said: "Brother Mubarak and we agree that the Middle East issue should have an all-round, fair and just solution. We both support the Palestinian people to restore their national rights. We will work together with the Arab and Palestinian peoples to attain their lofty national goal."

Answering a question raised by an American journalist, President Mubarak said that he hopes the Palestine Liberation Organization would establish linkage with Jordan as soon as possible and make joint preparations for the negotiations. This would be conducive to the peace process in the Middle East.

On relations between Egypt and other Arab countries, Mubarak said that they had been making constant exchanges. The differences were superficial and temporary. He said that he constantly exchanges views with leaders of other Arab countries.

## News Conference Proceedings

NC031102 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0846 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Proceedings of news conference held jointly by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing -- live]

[Text] [Mubarak] In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful: I am delighted to address my sincere thanks to the great Chinese people and to their wise leadership for having given us this opportunity to visit China for the third time and to acquaint ourselves further with its achievements in the various fields.

In fact, the discussions that we have held during this visit have been very gratifying and very excellent. There can be no doubt that these discussions will contribute to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between us and this great country. In fact, cooperation with the People's Republic of China has been an established Egyptian policy line ever since Egypt was the first Arab-African state to recognize China, to exchange diplomatic representatives with China and to extend bridges of cooperation and communication to China.

During the discussions that we have held we reviewed the present international situation as well as the need to consolidate international security and peace and to channel the greatest possible effort toward the processes of growth and development. Naturally, we also discussed the means for consolidating relations between our two countries and also for intensifying cooperation in all domains. We will continue to maintain contacts and to hold consultations with our Chinese friends -- and we are awaiting their visit to us in Cairo. Thank you.

[Interpreter in Arabic] Question to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak by the Chinese People's broadcasting station: Is it possible for Your Excellency, Mr President, to tell us your impressions of your present visit to China?

[Mubarak] As I just said, this is the third time that I have visited your great country. I would like to say that I have not left the People's Republic of China at [the conclusion of] any of my three visits without having formed an impression other than a good one, an excellent impression of this great country in its various experiences.

In fact, my impressions of this visit are very excellent. During this visit we have discussed further intensifying the cooperation existing between our two countries. There is complete agreement on all issues and on all the kinds of cooperation that I have discussed with my brother, Premier Zhao Ziyang.

[Interpreter in Arabic] Question to President Husni Mubarak and Premier Zhao Ziyang: What will be the impact of these talks on the issue of peace in the Middle East and will this visit produce positive results that will achieve real progress in this respect?

[Zhao Ziyang -- in Mandarin followed by Arabic translation] This time I had talks with my friend, His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. During the talks we covered the Middle East issue. We agreed in our viewpoints that a just and comprehensive solution must be found to the Middle East issue and that the legitimate national rights must be restored to the people of Palestine. We shall work together with all the Arab countries and also with the Palestinian people in exerting joint efforts so that we can struggle to achieve the national noble aims of the Arab people, including the Palestinian people.

[Interpreter in Arabic] Question by a correspondent of the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO to President Husni Mubarak: Thanks to the care of his excellency the president and of the Chinese leaders, the relations of cooperation existing between China and Egypt have witnessed major development in various domains. Is it possible for his excellency the president to tell us about the future dimensions and vistas of economic and technical cooperation, as well as about cultural exchanges and exchanges in other fields between China and Egypt?

[Mubarak] In fact, cooperation exists in these fields -- extensive cooperation. Cooperation exists in the agricultural domain. Today we signed several agreements in the agricultural domain as well as in the sphere of trade agreements, in addition to other agreements. Agreements on scientific and technical cooperation were also signed. So far as cooperation between the two countries is concerned, we consider these agreements as fundamental and principal ones and as fostering the process of growth and development in our country.

I would also like to say that the volume of trade between us and China amounts to \$184 million -- more than at any time in the past. With regard to cultural cooperation, the Chinese minister of culture will visit us soon to consolidate and increase the cultural cooperation existing between the two countries. Furthermore, cooperation continues in all domains in a manner beneficial to the two countries.

[Question in English] Mr Mubarak, John Goodall from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: I was wondering if you could comment a bit on the talks that are going on now between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn of Jordan. In your opinion, if these talks do not result in a joint PLO-Jordanian agreement to embrace the Reagan peace formula for the Middle East, would you consider this to be another lost opportunity for the PLO?

[Interpreter in English] If there is a joint delegation between the two?

[Goodall] If the talks between King Husayn and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat do not result in a decision to embrace the Reagan peace formula, does President Mubarak feel that that would be another lost opportunity to resolve the Palestinian question, another lost opportunity for the PLO?

[Mubarak] The answer to this question is a long one. I say that it is a golden and valuable opportunity which the Palestinian cause must not miss. I consider that there is a golden opportunity now for an agreement on the relationship between the Palestinians and Jordan -- a relationship for which we have called more than once so that preparations can begin for starting talks on a final solution to the issue. If we miss this opportunity, and this relationship between the Palestinians and Jordan is not declared, I believe that the issue will have lost a very valuable opportunity for giving momentum to the peace process and achieving a final solution to the issue.

What I fear is that if the talks are not started as soon as possible and are delayed until the time when the U.S. Administration starts the next presidential election campaign -- if the talks are not begun and progress is not made in them until the date of the start of the election campaign -- I frankly believe that the U.S. Administration will not have sufficient time to exert efforts to give momentum to the peace process and resolve the issue. This [situation] will continue until the date of the elections in the U.S. Administration toward the end of 1984. I consider it a very serious matter if the talks or the giving of momentum to the peace process stop until the end of 1984, for reasons which I will mention.

If no discussions take place by this coming October, I fear the following: Israel began to intensify the building of settlements in the [West] Bank and Gaza last September. It will continue to step up the building of these settlements. I believe, very frankly, that by the end of next year a large number of settlements will have been built in the West Bank and Gaza. Consequently, it will be very difficult, rather, I say that it will need a very colossal effort to resettle the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

If the Palestinians and Jordan do not agree on a relationship, the blame will stay with the Arabs for not having helped generate momentum for the peace process and for not having provided the United States with the opportunity to start with the discussions. Therefore, it is incumbent on us, and as I have impressed on the Palestinians several times in conjunction with His Majesty King Husayn, the need to declare a relationship between them so that we can throw the ball in the U.S. and Israeli courts. [sentence as heard]

[At this point, President Mubarak interrupts the Chinese interpreter and personally translates his answer into English] I would like to tell you frankly in English so that you may pick it perfectly well. If there is no linkage to be declared between the Palestinians and King Husayn as soon as possible, we are going to lose this golden opportunity for pushing this peace process forward and putting an end to it. The Israelis are building a lot of settlements since Reagan's initiative has been declared, since last September. If the negotiations did not start as soon as possible and if it is delayed without any progress to next October, then it will be very difficult for the U.S. Administration to put priority number one for this problem; it will have no time. And it will be kept till the end of 1984, and in this period of time the Israelis are building, at a very high rate, so many settlements, until it will be covered by settlements till the end of next year, which is going to make it very difficult to reach a solution or a fair solution for the problem.

So we are calling on the Palestinians. Till now they should cooperate and declare the linkage between the Palestinians and King Husayn. Otherwise, the whole world will blame the Arabs for that. So, they should declare the linkage and the ball should be sent to the court of the Israelis and the United States.

[Interpreter in Arabic] Now for the last question. The time is almost up. So, one more question will be allowed. Question by (Chenyi Bao), a XINHUA correspondent, to President Husni Mubarak: We have recently noticed that the relations between Egypt and the other Arab countries are gradually improving. Can his excellency the president put us in the picture of what is going on in this sphere and [words indistinct], and what are the new measures and steps that Egypt will take to bring about a further improvement of the relations between Egypt and the other Arab countries?

[Mubarak] I would like to say emphatically that Egypt is an Arab state. Egypt is even the largest Arab state in the area. I also want to say that inter-Arab relations in general and the relations between the Arab states and Egypt are fateful relations. These relations can never come to a halt. I consider the differences existing between Egypt and the Arab states as superficial and temporary differences. We have grown accustomed to such differences since the time of creation. Even more, all human beings grow accustomed to such differences -- brothers quarrel, but does estrangement between them last forever? We in the Arab nation are accustomed, as the other communities have grown accustomed, to some differences which end -- this is a continuous process.

Our relations with the Arab states has not been severed. Our contacts with the Arab states have not been cut off, except with one or two states, although some indirect contacts are sometimes held with them. I would like to state emphatically that we are continuing relations and contacts among all the [states of] the Arab nation. An exchange of many views exists between me and the remaining Arab states. There are no differences in the sense of apparent differences. [as heard] I say that these are superficial and temporary differences, which will disappear. Concerning the measures about which the brother is asking, we have no measures to take. We only contact each other, publicly and otherwise. The matter does not require measures, absolutely not.

## Zhao, Ulanhu Attend Reception

OW031416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1346 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA) -- Umar A. Sharaf, Egyptian ambassador to China, and Mrs Sharaf gave a reception at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the China visit of the Egyptian President and Mrs Mubarak.

Among the guests at the reception were Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Ulanhu, State Councillor Ji Pengfei and his wife Xu Hanbing, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Qian Changzhao, and leading members of other government departments.

## Zhao Meets Egyptian Journalists

OW031306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang this afternoon met with leading members of major Egyptian press organizations accompanying President Mubarak on his China visit.

They are Muhammad al-Baltagi, head of the state information service; Muhammad 'Abd al-Gawwad, director-general of the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY; Ibrahim Nafe, editor of AL-AHRAM; Makram Ahmad, editor of AL-MUSSAWWAR; and Mamduh Rida, chairman of the Board of Directors of AL-TAAWUN.

The Chinese premier extended a warm welcome to the journalists and answered their questions. He appreciated the efforts made by the Egyptian journalists to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Egyptian peoples.

## Further Details

NC031535 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (MENA) -- PRC Council of State Premier Zhao Ziyang has declared that the open-door policy towards the outside world is a permanent policy which the PRC will continue to pursue.

Zhao Ziyang added: We seek through our relations with the outside world to foster positiveness and override negativeness in the country.

The premier went on: We expect the open-door policy to introduce some passive factors and we must be alert to overcome them. The PRC premier stressed the importance of striking down the saboteurs who cause harm to the national economy.

Zhao Ziyang said: We expect acts of embezzlement, bribery and smuggling to take place. Despite this, the PRC cannot do without the open-door policy.

In a meeting with the MENA and Egyptian press chief editors, the Chinese leader stressed that the PRC considers the development of cooperation with the Third World states as one of the main tasks of the PRC Government.

Answering a question on the cooperation between the PRC and the Third World states following his recent African tour, the Chinese premier said: Many Third World states are striving to depend on their intrinsic power and improve their national economy. South-South cooperation is essential. This requires changing the international economic system. The strengthening of cooperative relations among the developing states is important not only in collective self-reliance but also in order to give an impetus to North-South negotiations.

We call our countries developing countries. We are poor friends but we have considerable experiences and technology. There are good horizons for our cooperation and cooperation among poor friends could be important if established on the basis of equality and joint interests.

Zhao Ziyang further said: The PRC considers the development of cooperation with other Third World countries as one of the PRC Government's main tasks. We would like to discuss with the friends ways and forms of cooperation among us. This has become an important principle of the policy which the PRC follows.

Replying to a question that the Chinese [Communist] Party's 12th Congress has decided to give absolute priority to combining comprehensive planning and a free economy and how the Chinese visualize the economic open-door policy with the outside world, the Chinese leader emphasized that his country will reform the existing economic system step by step. He said: We consider the new system as a continuation of the existing socialist system. The PRC is a socialist country and the state has ownership. Our economic system is a holy [as received] system, we have achieved great accomplishments in this field. The socialist system befits the PRC and we will continue to adhere to it.

However, we realized from our experiences that some points in our economic system remain incomplete. It has shortcomings represented in the excessive centralization of the administration. The financial system is a unification of expenditures and payments.

The Chinese leader added: Concerning administration, we have discovered that the measures and methods guaranteeing economic effectiveness have not been adopted. Moreover, absolute equality in the incentives system has affected the ability of workers and officials.

In the new system, we will allow freedom to a certain extent for shouldering responsibility for losses and profits. What is necessary is to link profits with the effectiveness of production. A solution to the problem of absolute equality and the amount of income must be linked with production and the establishment's profits.

As for the open-door policy, it is a permanent policy and we will continue to pursue it. When following the open-door policy, we will import technology from abroad, we will imitate foreign experiences and we will find ways of cooperation between us and foreign states. We seek through our relations with the outside world to manifest our superior points and overcome our shortcomings.

Continuing his answer, the Chinese leader said: Through the open-door policy we can change the closed-door policy which the PRC experienced in the past. This must be changed but, as you know, there are two sides to everything. There are the good points and the negative points. This means that we expect the PRC to encounter things which do not conform with its way of life, ethics and the absolute individualistic trend. If we do not find solutions to the negative points, then our society might become polluted. What is important when we follow this new policy is that our minds should be clear so we may realize these negative points. Therefore, we call for strengthening moral civilization in the PRC so that we may continue to enjoy outstanding ethics. We must persevere in dealing blows to the saboteurs who cause harm to the economy. We expect acts of embezzlement, bribery and smuggling to take place. Despite this, we will not abandon this policy and we are confident that the Chinese people can stand fast in the face of this option.

Answering a question on the PRC's relations with the Soviet Union and the difficulties [words indistinct] in the normalization of relations, leader Zhao Ziyang said: We have agreed not to disclose the secrets of the discussions taking place with the Soviet Union.

There have been consultations between us and (?the Soviet Union.) Both sides have expressed a desire to improve relations but will relations be improved? This will depend on whatever concrete steps the Soviet Union will take to (?eliminate) the obstacles obstructing normalization. If the Soviet Union does not adopt the necessary measures [words indistinct]. Regarding U.S.-PRC relations, the Chinese leader emphasized: We are interested in developing relations between the PRC and the United States. The most important thing is the building of mutual trust, something which we now lack. To build trust, there must be [words indistinct]. What the PRC asks from the United States is (?an international) respect of China's sovereignty and noninterference in its internal affairs. If the United States can abide by these international principles, then the relations will improve. We are fully aware of the importance of the relations with the United States [words indistinct].

## Mubarak Interview

NC031753 Beijing in Arabic to the Arab World 1705 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's interview with radio correspondent (Liu Entao) -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency Mr President: We know that this is the third time you visit the PRC. Would you care to speak about your impressions on the PRC?

[Answer] I spoke about our impressions during the press conference. We formed very good impressions in all our visits to the PRC. My impressions this time are perhaps the best because we spoke about more cooperation and the development of cooperation in the fields of economy, agriculture, trade and many other fields. I believe that we have had no problems. We exchanged many views on the bilateral relations and the international and Middle East issues. We have not disagreed. Our impressions [are good] as you can see.

[Question] It is known that the negotiations on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon have been going on for approximately 3 months without achieving any results. Would the president express a view?

[Answer] What opinion shall I give you? Shall I tell you that they [the Israelis] are occupying the land by force? It is my opinion that, naturally, nobody will ever agree to the occupation of land by force. Israel must withdraw from this land. If it wants comprehensive peace in the area, Israel must withdraw from this land so negotiations for settling the Palestinian question, which is the main problem, may start.

[Question] How do you visualize the future of the relations and cooperation between our countries?

[Answer] It is a bright and excellent future. We were the first state to establish relations with the PRC 27 years ago. Egypt was the first Arab and African state to recognize the PRC and establish relations with it. Moreover, we will be the first state to open a consulate in Shanghai. Is there any Arab or African state which has a representation in Shanghai? We are always the forerunners with the PRC.

[Question] Thank you. Is there anything which His Excellency the President wants to tell our Arab listeners?

[Answer] I wish the Arabs success in solving all their problems.

[Question] Many thanks.

JIANGSU CPC COMMITTEE FORMS NEW LEADERSHIP

OW011641 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1439 GMT 1 Apr 83

[By reporter Kuang Da]

[Text] Nanjing, 1 Apr (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee has formed new leadership with Han Peixin [7281 1014 0207] as its secretary [shu ji] and Shen Daren [3088 6671 0086], Gu Xiulian [7357 4423 5571] (female), Sun Han [1327 7318] and Zhou Ze [0719 3419] as its deputy secretaries [fu shu ji]. In addition to the above-mentioned five persons, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee also includes Jin Xun [6855 6676], Ye Xutai [5509 4872 3141], Luo Yunlai [5012 6663 0171], Peng Bo [1756 0514] and Sun Jianzheng [1327 1367 2973].

The average age of the members of the new Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee is now 54.8 years -- 6.7 years lower than that in the past. Five members of the Standing Committee are under 55 and four of them have a college level of education.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, is 61 years old. He is also a member of the CPC Central Committee. He has been secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, acting governor of Jiangsu and vice minister of light industry. Deputy Secretary Shen Daren is 55 years old. He had served as secretary of the Changzhou City CPC Committee. Having led in industrial production over a protracted period. He has rich experience in working at the grassroots level. Deputy Secretary Gu Xiulian is also a member of the CPC Central Committee. She was formerly a secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and vice minister of the State Planning Commission. She is now 46 years old and this female comrade is the youngest among the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee.

JIANG QING FOLLOWERS SENTENCED BY SHANGHAI COURT

OW021011 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court recently successively tried and sentenced 22 members of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Shanghai. Those criminals actively followed the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique during the Cultural Revolution, and took advantage of usurped power to commit serious crimes, under the direction of the important backbone members of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Shanghai such as Ma Tianshui, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen. The trial began in late November 1982. After court investigation and debate, based on a large amount of conclusive evidence, the criminal court of the municipal Intermediate People's Court decided that the 22 criminals committed various crimes, such as conspiracy to subvert the government, instigation of armed rebellion, counterrevolutionary propaganda and instigation, false accusation and unlawful detention, as prescribed in the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China. Of the 22 criminals, 21 were given the following set terms of imprisonment:

(You Quetao), 14 years; (Shi Shangying) and (Zhong Bingdong), 13 years each; (Wang Zhichang) and (Wang Mingnong), 12 years each; (Qu Ganqing), 11 years; (Xu Chenghu) and (Liao Zukang), 10 years each; (Xiao Mu), (Zhang Guoquan), (Li Weimin), (Liu Haode) and (Qin Xieneng), 9 years each; (Wang Richu), (Chen Ganfeng), (Xia Yunkai) and (Xia Zongjia), 8 years each; (Li Jiazhen), (Liu Hede) and (Yin Yuquan), 7 years each; and (Wang Xiangjun), 6 years.

The 21 criminals were also deprived of their political rights for 2 to 3 years. Another criminal, (Kang Qinglan), was given a sentence of deprivation of political rights for 2 years.

KMT SPY, ACCOMPLICES ARRESTED IN BEIJING

OW040334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0320 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau announced here today the arrest of Li Jiaqi, 56, a Kuomintang spy. Also arrested in the case were Cai Pin, 45, a courier, and Qiu Yunmei, 36, Li's adopted daughter. Cai Pin has admitted to working for the Hong Kong branch of the KMT intelligence organization of Taiwan. At their instructions she came to Beijing from Hong Kong to contact Li Jiaqi earlier this year. Qiu Yunmei, a clerk in the China Agriculture Bank, provided Li with confidential documents.

The three admitted their guilt when confronted with the overwhelming evidence. The case has been handed over to the local People's Procuratorate for prosecution.

Li Jiaqi, a native of Fengrun County, Hebei Province, has been an undercover agent for the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics of the KMT Military Council, one of their secret service agencies. In August 1947, he was arrested when he sneaked into a liberated area in central Shandong Province to carry out espionage activities. Later he was sentenced to a prison term by a local people's court. After he was released in December 1975, he continued to work on the farm in Qinghai Province where he had served his sentence. He got in touch with the Hong Kong branch of the KMT intelligence organization through another ex-convict on the same farm, who travelled through Hong Kong in June 1979. Upon the instructions of the KMT intelligence organization, Li Jiaqi came to Beijing from Qinghai Province towards the end of 1979 to carry out espionage activities. He sent a large quantity of intelligence material written in invisible ink to the KMT Hong Kong unit.

Beginning in February 1981, the intelligence organization sent couriers to contact Li Jiaqi in Beijing and Guangzhou and provided him with apparatus and funds amounting to about 28,000 yuan for his services and expenses. They also ordered him to recruit more agents and appointed him special commissioner of the North China area and head of the Beijing station of the organization.

An official of the city's Public Security Bureau said that the police in Beijing, with the help of local residents, had put the case under close surveillance soon after Li Jiaqi entered the capital in 1979. "Our attitude toward sabotage by Taiwan's intelligence organization is to wipe it out," he said.

## Others Captured in Guangzhou

OW011941 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1617 GMT 1 Apr 83

[By reporter Lu Yizi]

[Text] Guangzhou, 1 Apr (XINHUA) -- With the assistance of the masses, on 29 March the public security organ in the city of Guangzhou cracked, within 5 hours, a major case of a reactionary slogan put up by Kuomintang special agents at the Guangzhou guest house.

I. 4 Apr 83

U 2

CHINA  
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

At 1720 on 29 March, a 4-meter long reactionary slogan on cloth appeared from a south-facing window on the 7th floor of the Guangzhou guest house. A service worker of the guest house reported that, prior to the incident, two suspicious persons dressed like compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao were loitering on the seventh and eighth floors. Some people said that two persons dressed like compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao were seen at the gate of the Guangdong commodity exhibition and marketing service center taking pictures of the reactionary slogan.

On the basis of these clues, the public security organ in Guangzhou immediately carried out reconnaissance throughout the city. By 2300, the two special agents He Enjie and Lin Zerong had been located and arrested. After interrogation, the two offenders admitted their crime of putting up the reactionary slogan.

It has been discovered that both offenders had been dispatched by a Kuomintang special agent organization. He Enjie joined the organization in Taiwan in 1981, and was later appointed leader of the "group for mainland work." In 1982 he recruited Lin Zerong into the special agent group. On 22 March of this year they sneaked into Guangzhou from Hong Kong and, on the afternoon of 29 March, they jointly committed the crime at the Guangzhou guest house.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

April 15, 1983

ⓑ

